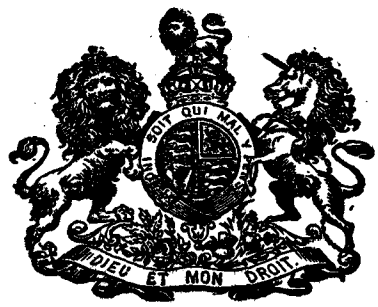
REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, BURMA

For the year ending 31st March 1909



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RESOLUTION

ON THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, BURMA,

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Burma in the General Department,—No. 2A.—32, dated the 19th June 1909.

READ—

Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year 1908-09.

RESOLUTION.—It was noted in the Resolution on last year's report that the framing of rules and directions of general application, under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, had been deferred pending the co-ordination by the Director-General of Archæology of the varied suggestions received by him from all parts of India. In September 1908 the Director-General intimated that in view of the difficulties that had arisen from the divergence of views expressed by Local Governments the attempt to offer general suggestions for the framing of rules or instructions had been abandoned. Draft rules for the control of excavation in specified areas in Burma, under sections 20 and 23 of the Act, were then published for criticism. No suggestions were received from the public, and the rules have been issued since the close of the year under review. Action was also taken during the year in connection with the notification of monuments as protected under section 3 of the Act and the prohibition of the removal of sculptures, carvings and other like objects without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the arrangements for the administration of the Act will now be completed without much further delay. The classified list of all the more important architectural remains in the Province is still under process of compilation at the hands of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey.

2. Owing to the lack of funds available for public works generally, the expenditure on archæological work was confined mainly during the year under review to the conservation of buildings. Some progress, however, was made with the architectural survey of the Palace at Mandalay, and the work of excavation on the ancient site of Yathemyo was continued. Nine buildings also were added during the year to the list of buildings conserved by the Public Works Department. But the total expenditure on archæological operations was necessarily much less than in the previous year, and no improvement in this respect can be anticipated in the immediate future.

3. Sanction was accorded during the year to a proposal to offer a scholarship annually for the purpose of training students in Burma in archæological work. The desirability of instituting such a scholarship had been recognized for some time, but until recently there have been insufficient facilities for the study of Pali,

and without a knowledge of Pali a course of instruction in Archæology in Burma would be of little value. Pali is now a recognized subject in the B.A. classes of the Rangoon College, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the institution of the scholarship will be instrumental in arousing a spirit of interest in archæological matters.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are again due to Mr. Taw Sein Ko for an interesting report and for his unremitting zeal in the cause of Archæology in Burma.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

W. F. RICE,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

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G. B. P., Maymyo—No. 12, C. Secy., 29-6-1909—475—J. G. W.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, BURMA,

For the year ending 31st March 1909.

FIRST PART.

SECTION I.

Office work, giving details of Programme carried out and of Programme proposed for ensuing year.

1. The programme for 1908-09 consisted of the following items:–

Programme for past year and action taken with regard to it.

(i) *The continuation of the Architectural Survey of the Palace buildings, Mandalay.*—To avoid a dual control and loss of efficiency, the Architectural Survey of the Mandalay Palace was undertaken entirely by this Department, and temporary draftsmen were engaged in August 1908 to assist the Architectural Surveyor. Fifty-four drawings were made, and it is hoped that the preparation of photographs and the remaining drawings will be completed in the course of the next official year.

(ii) *The preparation of a list of Antiquarian remains in Burma.*—The work is in hand.

(iii) *The excavation of the pre-historic site of Yathemyo, near Prome.*—The work of excavation was continued under the supervision of Maung Po Thaung, Officiating Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and lasted nearly eight weeks. Fresh ground was opened at the site of the Palace and the village of Lèbaw. No important discoveries were, however, made.

(iv) *The compilation of an account of the thirty-one Archæological buildings at Pagan, which are maintained by the Public Works Department.*—This work is to be held in abeyance till the repair and restoration of the Archæological buildings at Pagan have been completed by the Public Works Department.

(v) *The preparation of a Catalogue of the coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum.*—The Catalogue was completed and submitted to the Local Government.

Programme for ensuing year.

2. The continuation of the first four items of the same programme, for the ensuing year, has been approved by the Local Government.

SECTION II.

Tours and Inspection of Buildings and Sites.

Tours and localities visited.

3. The following statement shows the time spent on each tour and the places visited :—

Date.	Objects of journey.	Number of days.
1	2	3
1908.		
May 5th to 20th ...	To conduct Yünnanese examinations at Lashio and to interview the Lieutenant-Governor at Maymyo.	12
June 9th	To inspect the Tupayôn Pagoda at Sagaing	1
June 14th	To inspect the Chinese temple at Amarapura	1
July 11th to 19th ...	To conduct Chinese examinations at Bhamo	9
July 31st to August 11th	To meet the Lieutenant-Governor and inspect the Archæological buildings at Pagan.	12
August 15th to 23rd ...	To conduct Chinese examinations at Myitkyina	9
September 13th ...	To inspect the Archæological buildings at Kodaung, Sagaing ...	1
September 22nd to 29th...	To inspect the Archæological buildings at Pagan	8
October 6th to 7th ...	To inspect the Archæological buildings in the Kyauksè District...	2
November 13th to 14th ...	To discuss Archæological questions with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and the Chief Secretary at Maymyo.	2
January 2nd to March 16th 1909.	To conduct excavations at Yathemyo, Hmawza	74
	Total ...	131

Visit to Hmawza by Maung Po Thaung, Officiating Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

4. For 57 days I was out on tour and the remaining period, *i.e.*, 74 days, was spent by Maung Po Thaung, Officiating Superintendent, Archæological Survey, in supervising the excavations at Hmawza, while I was absent on three months' privilege leave. Owing to the stoppage of new works by the Public Works Department, through want of funds, the amount of touring was somewhat curtailed.

SECTION III.

Recommendations made during the year for conservation or excavation.

Proposals for conservation.

5. Proposals were submitted for the conservation of eleven buildings (Appendix B), of which seven are pagodas, two are wooden monasteries, and the remainig two are Royal tombs.

Proposal for excavation.

6. The continuation of the excavation of the pre-historic site of Yathemyo near Prome was recommended, and the proposal was sanctioned.

Conservation of monuments.

7. During the year 1908-09, the Local Government sanctioned the maintenance of nine additional buildings (Appendix A), one of which is the Eastern Petleik Pagoda at Pagan, whose conservation was recommended in January 1908. When the year closed, no orders had been received regarding the conservation of the Sangyaung Monastery at Mandalay. The proposal to conserve the two Royal tombs at Ava was vetoed, as they possess no archæological significance.

Inspection by Public Works Department Officers.

8. At the instance of the Government of India, the Chief Engineer issued instructions to the Superintending Engineers, Rangoon, Maritime, Toungoo, Chindwin, and Mandalay Circles, to supply the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, not later than the 1st April in each year, with brief notes of any inspections of archæological monuments which might have been made during the year by them, or their gazetted subordinates. During the year, Mr. G. T. I. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, Mandalay Circle, Mr. H. W. James, Superintending Engineer, Toungoo Circle, and Mr. B. B. Scott, Executive Engineer, Pakôkku Division, furnished me with copies of their inspection notes on the archæological buildings at Mandalay, Pegu, and Pagan. The old Portuguese Church at Syriam was inspected by the Subdivisional Officer (Public Works Department), Kyauktan, while the monuments at Mingun were visited by the Chief Engineer, the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. White.

Proposed amendment of procedure regarding conservation.

9. At present, proposals for the conservation of monuments are submitted to the Local Government by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, through the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner concerned. It is now proposed to amend the procedure so as to ensure the advice of the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer being taken in each case.

Inspection by Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

10. The buildings at Mingun and the Tupayôn Pagoda at Sagaing were inspected by me; but the inspection notes were not printed as they were not important. The buildings at Hmawza and Mingun were also inspected by Maung Po Thaung.

Conservation of the Palace buildings and the pavilions on the walls of Fort Dufferin.

11. On the 24th April 1908, a strong gale blew down the Palace spire, and I deputed my Architectural Surveyor, Maung Mya, to report on the damage done to the other buildings in the Palace, and to the *pyatthats* on the walls of Fort Dufferin, and to write an inspection note on the lines of a previous one recorded by myself in 1904. His inspection note was duly forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, for such action as might be necessary, and it was suggested that, in the conservation of these buildings, the following principles might be observed :—

(i) The periodical and timely execution of petty repairs;
(ii) To keep the roofs water-tight;
(iii) To provide for efficient drainage;
(iv) To fill up holes in the roofs, pillars, walls and floors;
(v) To have periodical earth-oiling;
(vi) To destroy the vegetation and to remove the birds' nests on the multiple roofs.

In repairing the Palace spire, it was suggested to the Chief Engineer that the absence of iron braces throughout the structure, and the shallowness of the mortise holes might be rectified, and that, if a further stiffening was required, flat wooden beams called *kyan*, in Burmese, might be put in, as in Burmese times.

Conservation of *zayats* in North Moat Road, Mandalay.

12. In 1904, Mr. J. H. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, suggested that a few of these *zayats* should be restored, while the majority of them should be dismantled in order to minimise the risk of fire to the archæological buildings in the neighbourhood. Owing to the existence of schisms in the Buddhist community, the settlement of the matter was held in abeyance. At the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. White, Chief Engineer, it has now been decided to issue a public notice, in the name of the Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, calling for objections to the dismantling of nineteen of the *zayats*, and to the utilizing of the materials obtained thereby in restoring the four *zayats* which are nearest to the Thudama *zayat* as well as the Thudama and Patan *zayats*, for which estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department. If any materials are still left, it is proposed to use them in repairing the Mogaung

kyaung in the western suburb. These *zayats* were built and maintained under the orders of King Mindôn, and their ownership is now vested in the British Government, which is his successor in title.

SECTION I'

Progress made in the preparation of the Provincial list of ancient remains.

13. While I was on three months' privilege leave, I had expected to make a substantial progress with the compilation of the Provincial list of ancient remains; but other duties intervened, especially the preparation of a classified Catalogue of the Coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum. During the ensuing year, however, when there is a comparative lull in the execution of works of conservation, owing to the retrenchment of expenditure, I have every reason to hope that I shall have more time for touring and revising the district lists of monuments.

14. Under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the following twenty-one buildings, situated in the Akyab, Sandoway, Mandalay, Kyauksè, and Myingyan Districts, have been declared to be "protected monuments":—

Serial No.	Name or description of Monument.	Situated in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or village tract.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kyauktawzedi	Akyab ...	Kyauktaw ...	Kyauktaw.
2	Kaladan stone images	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3	Stone images of Buddha and a "foot-print" of Gautama cut in stone.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4	Shitthaung Pagoda	Do. ...	Myohaung ...	Myohaung.
5	Andaw Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6	Pitakattaik	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
7	Kandawsima	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kamaungdat.
8	Andaw Pagoda	Sandoway ...	Sandoway ...	Sandoway.
9	Shwesandaw Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
10	Nandaw Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
11	Lemyethna Pagoda...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
12	Mogaung *Kyaung*	Mandalay ...	Mandalay ...	Mandalay.
13	Sandamani Pagoda...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
14	Taiktaw Monastery...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
15	Man-Aung-Yadana Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
16	Nandawye Pagoda	Kyauksè ...	Kyauksè ...	Kalagyaung.
17	Let-thè Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
18	Chanthaya Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
19	Shwezigôn Pagoda	Do. ...	Singaing ...	Ebya.
20	Shweyaungdaw Pagoda	Do. ...	Do. ...	Metkaya.
21	Eastern Petleik Paya	Myingyan ...	Pagan ...	Thiyipyitsaya.

15. The first eleven monuments were selected by the late Dr. E. Forchhammer, Government Archæologist, before his death in 1890, and his recommendations were supported by the Commissioner of Arakan. For the present, the attention of the Archæological Department has been confined to Pagan, Mandalay, and Prome, and it is hoped that, in the future, some time could be spared for the interesting antiquities of Arakan.

SECTION V.

Accounts of Detailed Surveys and Excavations.

Architectural Survey of Mandalay Palace.

16. A sum of Rs. 1,305 was expended on this work during the year under review, and 68 plans and drawings were prepared. There only remain 17 drawings to be executed, and it is expected that they will be completed by the end of the current calendar year. Twenty-one drawings connected with the survey were prepared by the Public Works Department, and the total number of plans and drawings completed by the Archæological Department since 1903-04, is 101. The Palace buildings are the best representative type of Burmese ceremonial and civil architecture in wood, and a critical study of them would be useful in understanding the technique in brick and stone.

Excavations at Hmawza.

17. During the cold season of 1908-09, excavations were conducted by my *locum tenens*, Maung Po Thaung, at the Western Zegu Pagoda, Southern Zegu Pagoda, the site of an ancient Palace, Shwetaga, and Lèbaw. At the Western Zegu Pagoda, were unearthed a Parinirvāna statue of the Buddha in brick with the head pointing to the East, measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 4 feet, and a quadrangular building provided with a nave and parallel aisles, measuring 65 feet 8 inches from North to South, and 50 feet 7 inches from East to West. The former apparently enshrines the ashes of a high personage, as a king, and the latter is probably a family vault intended to contain the funeral urns of a number of people, who were connected to each other by blood or marriage. The difference in the width of portions of the outer aisle indicates the difference in the period of their construction. At the Southern Zegu Pagoda, were found burnt bones and ashes, which show that the building marks the site of a tomb. The Palace-site is the most interesting of all. In 1815 A.D., Bodawpaya, King of Ava, had an official survey made of it. The central point is a brick basement floor, which is 210 feet square. It is protected by a circuit wall in brick as well as by a deep moat. The bricks used are well burnt, and the largest of them measure 17 inches by 9 inches by 3 inches, and on the backs of them are inscribed characters in an unknown script, which is probably of North-Indian origin. The bricks are smoothly jointed, and the whole workmanship shows high expert skill and knowledge. At the Shwetaga or "Golden Gate" of Srīkshetra, were found remains of a *torana* or gateway in stone. The subject requires a further investigation. High hopes had been entertained of the value of the discoveries to be made at Lèbaw, but they were not realised. The remains of the octagonal plinth of a *stūpa* were found. During the next season, it will be cleared of the *débris* covering it, so as to admit of its architecture being examined more closely.

Value of the finds.

18. The votive tablets found appear to confirm the conclusion already come to that the Northern variety of Buddhism prevailed in ancient Prome. Six of them bearing legends as well as the estampages of two inscribed bricks have been forwarded to the Government Epigraphist at Simla for favour of decipherment and translation.

SECTION VI.

Account of Conservation Works proposed, carried out, or in progress, and of the expenditure incurred on them.

Imperial Subsidy.

19. The Government of India sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 8,307 as a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Revenue for Archæological expenditure in Burma, and the Director-General of Archæology recommended that the amount should be expended on the special repairs to the Eastern Petleik Pagoda at Pagan.

Archæological works proposed to be carried out in 1909-10.

20. The following were works in progress on the 31st March 1909, and will be completed in 1909-10:—

	Rs.
Excavation of second Petleik Pagoda, Pagan	3,782
Remedying defects in the Nanpaya temple, Pagan	4,000
Special repairs to the first Petleik Pagoda, Pagan	670
Total ...	8,452

The following are works to be begun and carried out in 1909-10:—

	Rs.
Rebuilding of Palace spire at Mandalay	6,000
Special repairs to second Petleik Pagoda, Pagan	9,000
Conservation of stone sculptures near Kyaukka *Thein*, Prome	2,413
Special repairs to Thudama and Patan *Zayats*, Mandalay	12,000
Ordinary annual repairs and charges	16,000
Total ...	45,413
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,865

Towards the estimated cost only a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the Provincial Public Works Department Budget, and an application has been made to the Director-General of Archæology in India for an Imperial grant-in-aid of Rs. 38,865.

Appendix C.

Amount expended on Archæological works.

21. The total amount of expenditure incurred on Archæological works during the year 1908-09 was Rs. 18,282 as compared with Rs. 68,475 expended in the previous year. Works of public utility, like Court-Houses, Jails, Police Training Schools, Bridges and Roads, were given preference to monuments of historical or architectural interest, and the amount available for archæological expenditure was limited.

SECTION VII.

Notice of Subordinates and their work, and of changes in Personnel.

Leave of Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

22. From the 1st January to the 31st March 1909, I was absent on three months' privilege leave, and Maung Po Thaung, B.C.E., Assistant Engineer, was appointed to act for me. Nearly the whole of the period of his deputation was spent on excavation work at Hmawza, while the office work was attended to by me.

Service of subordinates.

23. The public health of Mandalay suffered from a most virulent type of plague, and there was sickness among the clerical staff. Consequently the progress of work was much delayed. Maung Pyo, English-speaking Clerk, was granted six months' combined leave with effect from the 15th December 1908, and his place was taken by Maung Ba Hlaing.

Institution of archæological scholarships.

24. In 1903, the Director-General of Archæology suggested the institution of an archæological scholarship for Burma on lines similar to those laid down in India. The matter has been in abeyance owing to the absence of any provision for the teaching of Pali in the B.A. classes of the Rangoon College. As it is now possible to offer that subject in the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University, the Local Government has been pleased to institute an archæological scholarship, with effect from the 1st August 1909, thereby giving a great impetus to the cause of Archæology in the Province. The following memorandum sets forth the full particulars regarding the scholarship :—

" (i) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has approved a proposal to offer annually one Archæological scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 a month for the purpose of training students in archæological work. The scholarship will be awarded by the Local Government upon the nomination of the Director of Public Instruction. Candidates may be of any race or class but must have passed the B.A. examination of an Indian or British University and possess a sound knowledge of Burmese and Pali.

" (ii) The holders of the scholarships will be under the orders of the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, and will be attached to his Office. During the touring seasons, they will be sent wherever the best opportunity may offer itself for receiving a training in architecture, excavation and other branches of Archæology, and in the technical processes of photography, drawing, etc., and, for this purpose, may be attached to the Archæological Department in India. At other times they will be employed at headquarters in working up materials collected during their tours. While on tour, the holders of the scholarships will be entitled to travelling allowance at the rates admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

" (iii) The scholarships will, in the first instance, be awarded for one year. In the case of promising students, they may be extended by the Director of Public Instruction for a further period not exceeding two years, and the amount in that case may be raised by the Director to Rs. 125 a month, if the work done justifies the increase.

" (iv) The first of these annual scholarships will be tenable from 1st August 1909, and applications should reach the Director of Public Instruction by 1st July 1909."

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SECOND PART.

SECTION I.

Full account of works of Restoration and Preservation of important buildings and sites, of excavations and fresh discoveries.

25. The report under this section is necessarily of a meagre character, because the activity of the Department was much circumscribed by the shortage of funds assigned to Archæological works.

Sandamani Pagoda, Mandalay.

26. In the East generally, a royal personage is regarded as a manifestation of the divine afflatus, and his tomb serves as a place of pilgrimage. The maintenance of the sacrosanct character of a ruling house is in an inverse ratio to the development of political institutions. Where republicanism prevails, as in France and the United States of America, the office of the Head of the State is respected while his person merges in the common population. Where autocracy prevails, as in Russia and China, and, to a certain extent, in Japan and Siam, the Sovereign assumes the rôle of Vicegerent of Heaven on Earth. Burma forms no exception to the rule and falls under the same category as her neighbours, Siam and China. The Sandamani Pagoda, whose conservation has been sanctioned by the Local Government, is the tomb of the Crown Prince of Mindôn and three other Princes, who were murdered in the Myingun rebellion of 1868. An annual festival is held in its honour in October of each year, which is largely attended by the adherents and descendants of the Crown Prince, who was not only the mainstay of his brother Mindôn, in his capacity as warrior, statesman, and reformer, but was one of the few vigorous and stimulating personalities of modern Burmese history. The process of the deification of heroes is still extant in Burma, and the Sandamani Pagoda is a tribute paid to hero-worship.

Taiktaw monastery, Mandalay.

27. This is one of the few wooden structures recently brought on the list of monuments maintained by Government. Under the Burmese *régime*, it was used as the official residence of the *Thathanabaing* or Buddhist Archbishop, and no effort was spared to impart to it an air of splendour and magnificence. Built in 1859, it forms, with the Salin, Shwenandaw and Myadaung monasteries, a quartette of exquisite specimens of Burmese wooden architecture.

Shwebo Museum.

28. Towards the construction of this building the Government of India granted an Imperial subsidy of Rs. 500 in 1904, and of Rs. 2,000 in 1907. The Deputy Commissioner, Shwebo, reports that it is very nearly completed. It will house the interesting relics found in the relic-chamber of the Shwebawgyun Pagoda, which was built in 1763 A.D., by King Naungdawgyi, the eldest son of Alompra, the founder of the last Burmese dynasty, which was subverted by the British in 1885 A.D. The exhibits of the Museum re-awaken an interest in the foreign relations of Burma in the 18th century. Ava was conquered by the Talaings in 1752 A.D.; Alompra proclaimed himself King in the following year; and, for ten years, the Burmans and the Talaings were engaged in incessant fighting. In these wars, the belligerents were still armed with bows and arrows, and firearms decided the fate of battles. These weapons of precision were supplied by the Agents of the English and French East India Companies, which, having made peace after an open war of five years in the Carnatic, transferred their rival aspirations to Burmese soil. The French had a factory at Syriam, and the British established themselves at Negrais and Bassein. The prescience of the latter in selecting the winning side in all disputes among native rulers in India and Burma, and in the East generally, is truly remarkable, and is one of the chief contributory causes of the expansion of British dominion over-sea. The English supported the pretensions of Alompra, who

was an upstart of no royal lineage, against the claims of the King of Pegu, who had unlimited resources at his disposal and, in the end, they were quite justified in their choice.

SECTION I

The epigraphical, numismatic, exploratory and other work of the Department, and its bearing on historical research, including reports on special subjects in which important discoveries have been made or information collected. (A brief reference only is made to subjects on which special reports have been contributed to the General Archæological Report.)

Epigraphy.

29. The estampages of fifty inscriptions were procured, namely, six from Myingyan, and forty-four from Sagaing. Three of them possess an exceptional historical interest :—

(*i*) was set up by Kyanzittha, the successor of Anawrata of Pagan in 398 B.E. (1036 A.D.), while he was leading the life of an exile in the neighbourhood of Amyin ;

(*ii*) was engraved in 577 B.E. (1215 A.D.) and settles the vexed question as to the identity of the celebrated Buddhist divine, Mahāthera Paung-laungshin Katthapa, with the Mahāthera Panthagu of Pagan ;

(*iii*) records the existence at Kyaûksauk in the Myingyan District, as late as 830 B.E. (1468 A.D.), of the heretical sect of Aris, who were suppressed at Pagan by Anawrata in the 11th century A.D.

Numismatics.

30. On the 15th May 1908, twenty-five silver coins were found buried in the Mawyôn village in the Sandoway District. Eighteen of them were minted in 1710 A.D. A melancholy interest attaches to these coins as they were struck by the later kings of the last dynasty of Arakan, and the period covered by them, namely, from 1710 to 1764 A.D., is described by Phayre at pages 181-2 of his "History of Burma." The collection of coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum was catalogued. Including pieces of silver bullion, it consists of 76 typical coins, which have been classified, according to nationality, as follows :—Arakanese, 16 ; Burmese, 8 ; Indian, 48 ; Siamese, 1 ; Chinese, 2 ; and European, 1. Burmese coinage dates only from the reign of Bodawpaya (1781—1819 A.D.), and few Burmese coins are, therefore, extant. Both Arakanese and Burmese coins, however, appear to have been primarily intended for a commemorative purpose, being struck in the first regnal year of kings, or to be deposited in the relic-chambers of pagodas. Their use as currency was an afterthought, borrowed from India, where the idea that coinage for currency was an act of the State, arose after contact with Western nations. Sir Arthur Phayre's account of the "Coins of Arakan, of Pegu, and of Burma" still remains the standard work on the subject, the reference to Arakanese coins at pages 331-2 of Vincent Smith's "Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum" being of a most meagre character.

Burmese ethnology.

31. Mr. J. Stuart, Managing Proprietor, *Rangoon Gazette*, who was engaged in compiling a historical account of Burma for Thacker's Cyclopœdia of India, was furnished with the following note on the Ethnology of Burma :—

Burma is supposed to have been occupied by a Negrito race, which even now extends its habitat from the Andamans to the Philippines. This race was succeeded by another of a different stock, the Mon-Khmer, which is now represented by the Talaings and Cambodians, and by the straggling and scattered tribes of Khasias in Assam, and the Palaungs and Was in the Northern Shan States. The Mon-Khmer appears to have entered Burma from north-eastern dia, as it has left its congeners, the Bhils and Gonds, behind. This race was

again succeeded by the Shans and Karens, who came originally from Yünnan and Kueichou respectively. These were succeeded by the Tibeto-Burman tribes, of which the Chins are the earlier, and the Marus, Zis, and Lashis of the Kachin Hills are the later representatives. The new comers immigrated into Burma from Eastern Tibet, where the allied tribes, the Lolos, Mantzu and Sifans are still to be found.

We have, then, the following four stocks in Burma:

(i) The Negrito;
(ii) The Mon-Khmer;
(iii) The Chinese; and
(iv) The Tibetan.

Burmese history is very vague, due, no doubt, to the exterminating wars, and to the excessive zeal for vandalism displayed by the victors. We have no traditional histories or national ballads like the Mahābharata and the Rāmayāna of India, which indicate the ethnic movements and the displacement of the indigenous tribes by the Aryan race. In these circumstances, we have to rely on comparative philology, comparative religion, and anthropometry to supply us with the necessary evidence.

Reports on special subjects submitted to Director-General of Archæology.

32. The following reports on special subjects were submitted to the Director-General of Archæology:

(i) On the Archæological discoveries at Prome for publication in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London; and
(ii) On some Conservation Works in Burma.

Discoveries at Prome.

33. The characteristic feature of the stone sculptures discovered at Prome is the occurrence of two chauri-bearers flanking the Buddha, which appear to claim kinship with the famous paintings and figures in the Ajanta Caves in the Bombay Presidency. In paragraph 13 of the Inspection Notes on the care and conservation of the Ajanta Caves by the Archæological Surveyor, Western Circle, dated the 15th June 1908, Dr. Sten Konow, late Epigraphist to the Government of India, writes as follows:—

"The scene most commonly represented in stone is the Buddha, seated on a throne, supported by two lions. His feet often rest on a lotus held up by two Nāgas. On the front of his seat we usually find the wheel and deer symbol. On both sides of the Buddha is a chauri-bearer, almost certainly the two Bodhisattvas, Avalokitesvāra and Maitreya. In one small group (above the first big one on the right hand wall of Cave 26) a Vajrapāni of smaller size is added to the right of the right-hand chauri-bearer. Of the two chauri-bearers in the group below, a Dhyānibuddha is clearly visible in the head-dress of the chauri-bearer to the proper left of the Buddha, while only a niche is left in the head-dress of the corresponding right-hand figure. In a third group, the right-hand figure carries a flask in his left hand, and, in a fourth place, we find the flask combined with a Dhyānibuddha in *abhayamudra*. It, therefore, seems necessary to infer that the chauri-bearers are, in fact, what their appearance would seem to indicate, *viz.*, Bodhisattvas."

On the sculpture found at the Zegu Pagoda, the Director-General of Archæology comments:

"This sculpture plainly derives its style from the familiar Gupta work of Northern India. It can hardly be assigned to a later date than the 7th century A.D., and may be earlier."

For purposes of historical research, the discoveries made at Prome have established three most important facts:—

(i) That the North-Indian variety of Buddhism, whose vehicle was Sanskrit, prevailed at Prome;

(ii) That there was intercourse between Prome and Northern India, when the latter was ruled by the Guptas (319—606 A.D.), whose toleration of Buddhism is well-known;

(iii) That authentic Burmese history based on sculptures and inscriptions, which has hitherto been limited to the 11th century A.D., has now been pushed back for, at least, four hundred years, *i.e.*, to the 7th century A.D.

Conservation works in Burma.

34. The majority of the conservation works undertaken during the year 1907-08 presented no special features of architectural interest, but the Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda of Amarapura, and the Nanpaya Temple of Pagan deserve some notice. The former was built, in 1847 A.D., by King Pagan, the immediate predecessor of Mindôn Min. In constructing this shrine, the model taken was the Ananda Pagoda at Pagan. There was an interval of a little more than seven centuries and a half between the building of the two temples, and the achievement must be pronounced to be a fair success. The prototype is awe-inspiring by the chastity of its design and the simplicity of its grandeur, while one's religious sense is bewildered by the extraordinary wealth of detail and the amount of fantastic ornamentation lavished on the later edifice. In the 19th century, the Burmans had apparently forgotten much of their knowledge of architecture in brick and stone, and had been accustomed to build and carve in wood; hence one serious defect of the Amarapura Pagoda, which is conducive to its instability, is the use of wooden beams and joists in the interior aisles. The best specimen of stone architecture at Pagan, if not in the whole Province, is the Nanpaya, erected, in 1059 A.D., by Manuha, the last King of the Talaings. The wealth of its ornamentation lies in the frieze below the cornice, the corners of the building and the frieze at the basement. The sculptor's art reaches its climax in the decoration of the four pillars flanking the sanctuary in the main building. On the sides of each pillar are carved the four-faced Brahma, the Creator of the Universe, holding lotus flowers in each hand. The anatomy of the figure and its facial expression are perfect. The broad forehead, the firm mouth, the thin lips, and the well-developed chin indicate high intellectual powe

Archæological Finds.

Excavation in Kyauksè District.

35. The year under report is remarkable for the paucity of the Archæological finds brought to notice. Mr. A. P. Morris, Subdivisional Officer, in charge of Irrigation, Myittha, Kyauksè District, reported the discovery of 17 small images of the Buddha and a ring while cutting across the walls of an old city in aligning the Ngalinzin canal, and suggested the excavation of the old site. The walls referred to appear to be those of a fortress, and owing to the smallness of the enclosed area and the absence of monumental remains, further excavation was discontinued. The remains of such fortified places are found scattered all over the Kyauksè District, because it afforded a safe asylum to political and religious refugees from Pagan, where the Burmese kings held capricious and arbitrary sway. The 17 figures form part of a collection of images representing the last 28 Buddhas including Gautama. The ring was apparently worn on an extraordinarily large finger of a man of great stature, and has a place for setting a central stone with eight smaller ones encircling it. The ring is probably one set with nine different kinds of gems, and is called the "Nawa-rat-let-sut" in Burmese. It is much prized by the Burmans, as it is believed to safeguard the wearer against danger and sickness.

Kawgun Cave, Thatôn.

36. The existence of the Kawgun Cave in the Pa-an Subdivision of the Thatôn District was brought to notice by Mr. H. L. Tilly, Commissioner, Tenasserim Division. It contains a number of tiles and images and some inscriptions on the walls, which are probably in the Talaing language. The Commissioner was informed that I had visited it in 1891, and that I should be glad to inspect it again and the other caves in the

neighbourhood, should I happen to be in his Division. An extract from my Report on the Kawgun Cave was forwarded for his information.

Ancient tombs in Myitkyina District.

37. A native hunter informed Lieutenant Kemmis of the Burma Military Police that the graves at Pidaung were the resting-places of the Yawyins or Lihsaws, who were driven out by the Burmans about a hundred years ago. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson, Subdivisional Officer, Mogaung, was inclined to think that there was an ancient settlement of Chins on that site. Whatever may be the true history of the locality, it seems to be clear that the Myitkyina District, owing to its singular geographical position, presents interesting features from an ethnological point of view, and that the displacement of the races, Chins, Kadus, Shans, and Kachins, one by the other, is testified to by such memorials of the past as tombs and *Nat* shrines. Mr. W. A. Hertz, Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, was accordingly asked whether he was aware of any history or tradition attached to the ancient tombs of Pidaung, and whether he thought that excavation was likely to yield any interesting results. His reply being in the negative, no attempt was made to explore the site.

Kangôn Pagoda, Mandalay District.

38. Mr. A. Dunbar, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, made over to me three silver images, and one bronze image of the Buddha, and one stone inscription, which formed part of a loot obtained by thieves, who broke into the Kangôn Pagoda. The inscription is in Pali, and has no historical interest whatever. It consists of extracts from the Buddhist scriptures, the first of which is supposed to have been actually recited by Gautama on his attainment of Buddhahood. The three silver images were subsequently returned to Mr. P. F. de la F. Sherman, District Superintendent of Police.

Further looting of Pagodas.

39. The Shwelinbin Pagoda, Amarapura, was also broken into by thieves in December 1908, who do not appear to have obtained articles of any great value. They left scattered about on the ground diminutive figures of the Buddha in bronze. The unprotected pagodas at Amarapura seem to afford much temptation to the vandalic cupidity of the surrounding Zairbadi population.

Silver coins at Sagaing.

40. Mr. Rellard of Sagaing sent to me, through the Secretariat, the impressions of two silver coins. They appear to be about a thousand years old. Their date, exact or approximate, cannot be specified, as they bear no legends. Their obverse face represents the trident of Siva, while the discus of Vishnu is indicated on their reverse. They were apparently struck at an age when there was a blending of Saivaism and Vaishnavaism. The symbols were, no doubt, copied from the Indian coins of the same period. It was suggested that Mr. Rellard might be asked to present a few specimens to the Phayre Provincial Museum.

TAW SEIN KO,

MANDALAY, 13*th May* 1909. *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma.*

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APPENDIX A.

List of Buildings of Archæological, Historical, or Architectural interest to be maintained by the Public Works Department (1908-09).

Serial No.	District.	Township.	Town or village.	Nature of work.	Name.	Remarks by Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Myingyan...	Pagan ...	Pagan ...	Pagoda ...	Eastern Petleik Paya.	Date of building unknown; probably about the 12th century A.D. This and the western Petleik Pagoda, which was brought on Form A in 1905-06, form two sister buildings. Its corridors are decorated with plaques illustrating scenes in the Buddhist Birth stories, and its conservation is recommended by the Director-General of Archæology.
2	Kyauksè ...	Kyauksè ...	Kalagyaung	Pagoda ...	Nandawye Pagoda	On the subversion of the Pagan Monarchy, in 1284 A.D., by the Chinese, three Shan brothers, Athinkaya, Yazathingyan, Thihathu, established themselves respectively at Myinzaing, Metkaya and Pinlè. Kyawzwa, the son and successor of Tayôkpyemin, the King who fled from the Chinese, still reigned at Pagan, apparently after having acknowledged Chinese suzerainty. In order to put an end to a division of supreme authority, and to throw off the Chinese yoke, Pwazaw, the intriguing Dowager-Queen, advised the three brothers to inveigle the hapless Kyawzwa to Myinzaing and keep him in durance vile. An invitation was accordingly sent to him that a pagoda and monastery had been built by the brothers on behalf of their overlord, who was besought to participate in the merit gained, after a personal inspection of the buildings. Kyawzwa accepted the invitation and was seized by the three brothers at Nandawye Pagoda, and was forced to don a monkish garb and to retire to a monastery. This Pagoda is thus a silent witness to the extinction of the dynasty of Pagan kings, which lasted for nearly 1,300 years. Subsequently, Yazathingyan of Metkaya died a natural death, and Athinkaya of Myinzaing was poisoned by Thihathu of Pinlè, and their bodies were buried under the western plinth of the Pagoda. The shrine is adorned with green enamelled terra-cotta tiles like some of the Pagodas at Pagan.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do ...	Let-thè Paya ...	Saw Hnit, the titular king of Pagan, complained to the Chinese Emperor that his father Kyawzwa, who was a tributary to China, had been deposed, and appealed to him for help. A Chinese army was sent down to Myinzaing in 1300 A.D., to restore the rightful king; but Kyawzwa's head was cut off and shown to the Chinese General who was told that the negociations could not be proceeded with as the party most interested was no more. As a test of the numerical strength of the Chinese and Shan armies, the Let-thè Paya was built by the Chinese, and the Chanthaya Paya by the Shans. The Chinese carried the bricks by hand (Let-thè), while the Shans set up a wicker-work structure, which was covered with white-washed cloth (ဝါးဝါးချွန်းထုထုး)
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chanthaya Paya	The Shans won in the competition, and they called the Pagoda Chanthaya (relief obtained). The Chinese General claimed a war indemnity as a condition of his withdrawal, but the Shan brothers were astute enough to ask him to repair an irrigation canal first, and then they paid him an indemnity which was euphemistically termed "Reward for labour supplied." The Chinese army then retired.

APPENDIX A—concluded.

List of Buildings of Archæological, Historical, or Architectural interest to be maintained by the Public Works Department (1908-09).

Serial No.	District.	Township.	Town or village.	Nature of work.	Name.	Remarks by Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Kyauksè ...	Singaing ...	Metkaya ...	Ebya ...	Shwezigôn Pagoda	Built by Yazathingyan of Metkaya in 1300 A.D., to commemorate the withdrawal of the Chinese army from Burma.
6	Kyauksè ...	Singaing ...	Metkaya ...	Pagoda ...	Shweyaungdaw Paya.	This Pagoda is situated close to No. 5, and was built in 1798 A.D., by a Royal boatman of King Bagyidaw. Its walls and the soffits of its arches are adorned with frescoes, which show that the Burmese officials of that period grew beards, and depict the costumes and manners of a by-gone age. A chapel within the enclosure contains the images of the Five Buddhas of the present cycle. Such a representation is not met with at Pagan or elsewhere, and indicates the influence of China, where Metteyya, the coming Buddhist Messiah, has numerous votaries.
7	Mandalay...	Mandalay...	Mandalay...	Pagoda ...	Sandamani pagoda	This pagoda contains the graves of the Crown Prince, the Sagu *Mintha*, the Malun *Mintha*, and his brother, and the Maingpyin *Mintha*, who all lost their lives in the Myingun rebellion of 1866. It also contains an iron image of Buddha cast by Bodawpaya in 1802, and removed from Amarapura by Mindôn in 1874.
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do	Monastery	Taiktaw Monastery	In 1904 Mr. R. Grant-Brown, I.C.S., who was Superintendent of Gazetteer Revision, noted as follows on this monastery :— "The Taiktaw is one of the finest monasteries in Mandalay. The carving on it and the *kyaungs* surrounding it is bolder and belongs to an earlier, and to my mind, a better, style than that of the Golden and Myadaung monasteries. I think something should be done to preserve this fine group of buildings. The central *kyaung* was the residence of the *Thathanabaing*, and the posts were taken from the Amarapura palace." It was built by King Mindôn in 1859, and was used under the Burmese *régime* as the official residence of the *Thathanabaing*. Its interior is heavily gilt.
9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pagoda ...	Man-aung-Yadana Pagoda.	Built by King Thibaw in 1881 after the model of the Kuthodaw Pagoda at the foot of the Mandalay hill. The King is known in Burmese history as the "Builder of the Man-aung-Yadana Pagoda." Both its historical and architectural interest lies in its being the shrine built by the last King of the Burmese race, and in its constituting the last link in the long series of religious edifices marking the sites of the capitals of Burma.

APPENDIX B.

Works of Archæological, Historical, or Architectural interest, proposed by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, to be maintained by Government (1908-09).

Serial No.	District.	Name of work.	Remarks by Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
1	2	3	4
1	Kyauksè ...	Nandawye Pagoda	This is No. 4 on page 32 of the List of Monuments forwarded by Mr Todd-Naylor, C.I.E., I.C.S., with his letter No. 20007—5A.-1 dated the 30th June 1906. On the subversion of the Pagan monarchy in 1284 A.D., by the Chinese, three Shan brothers, Athinkaya Yazathingyan, and Thihathu, established themselves respectively at Myinzaing, Metkaya, and Pinlè. Kyawzwa, the son and successor of Tayôkpyemin, the King who fled from the Chinese, still reigned at Pagan, apparently after having acknowledged Chinese suzerainty. In order to put an end to a division of supreme authority and to throw off the Chinese yoke, Pwazaw, the intriguing Dowager-Queen, advised the three brothers to inveigle the hapless Kyawzwa to Myinzaing and keep him in durance vile. An invitation was accordingly sent to him that a pagoda and monastery had been built by the brothers on behalf of their overlord, who was besought to participate in the merit gained, after a personal inspection of the buildings. Kyawzwa accepted the invitation, and was seized by the three brothers at the Nandawye Pagoda and was forced to don a monkish garb and to retire to a monastery. This Pagoda is thus a silent witness to the extinction of the dynasty of Pagan kings, which lasted for nearly 1,300 years. Subsequently Yazathingyan of Metkaya died a natural death, and Athinkaya of Myinzaing was poisoned by Thihathu of Pinlè, and their bodies were buried under the western plinth of the Pagoda. The shrine is adorned with green enamelled terra-cotta tiles like some of the Pagodas at Pagan. Portions of its outer casing have decayed exposing the inner central structure, which is in a good state of preservation. The terra-cotta tiles should be carefully re-set in cement mortar, and the entire building should be made water-tight by the destruction of vegetation and the removal of *débris*. The plinth may be repaired and the whole site fenced in. What is required here is conservation and not restoration, and efforts should not be spared in arresting the further decay of this most interesting shrine.
	Do. ...	Let-thè Paya ...	Saw Hnit, the titular king of Pagan, complained to the Chinese Emperor that his father, Kyawzwa, who was a tributary to China had been deposed, and appealed to him for help. A Chinese army was sent down to Myinzaing in 1300 A.D., to restore the rightful king; but Kyawzwa's head was cut off and shown to the Chinese General, who was told that the negociations could not be proceeded with as the party most interested was no more. As a test of the numerical strength of the Chinese and Shan armies, the Let-thè Paya was built by the Chinese, and the Chanthaya Paya by the Shans. The Chinese carried the bricks by hand (let-thè), while the Shans set up a wicker-work structure which was covered with white washed cloth (ဝါးပါးလျှိုးဝတ်ရုံး). The Shans won in the
	Do. ...	Chanthaya Paya ...	competition, and they called the Pagoda Chanthaya (relie obtained). The Chinese General claimed a war indemnity as a condition of his withdrawal, but the Shan brothers were astute enough to ask him to repair an irrigation canal first, and then they paid him an indemnity, which was euphemistically termed "Reward for labour supplied." The Chinese army then retired. These two shrines should be cleared of jungle, and only conservation and not restoration, should be attempted.
	Do. ...	Shwezigôn Pagoda	Built by Yazathingyan of Metkaya in 1300 A.D., to commemorate the withdrawal of the Chinese army from Burma. The remarks made in respect of No. 1 (Nandawye Pagoda) are also applicable to this shrine.
	Do. ...	Shweyaungdaw Paya	This Pagoda is situated close to No. 4, and was built, in 1798 A.D. by a Royal boatman of King Bagyidaw. Its walls and the soffits of its arches are adorned with frescoes, which show that the Burmese officials of that period grew beards, and depict the costume and manners of a by-gone age. A chapel within the enclosure contains the images of the Five Buddhas of the present cycle. Such a representation is not met with at Pagan or elsewhere, and indicates the influence of China, where Metteyya, the coming Buddhist Messiah, has numerous votaries. The main shrine and the chapel are in an excellent state of preservation, and could easily be made water-tight. The compound should be cleared of vegetation and suitable gates should be provided.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Works of Archæological, Historical, or Architectural interest, proposed by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, to be maintained by Government (1908-09).

Serial No.	District.	Nature of work.	Remarks by Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
1	2	3	4
	Mandalay ...	Sandamani pagoda ..	This pagoda contains the graves of the Crown Prince, the Sagu *Mintha*, the Malun *Mintha*, and his brother, and the Maingpyin *Mintha*, who all lost their lives in the Myingun rebellion of 1866. It also contains an iron image cast by Bodawpaya in 1802, and removed from Amarapura by Mindôn in 1874. The inside of the brick *pyatthat* over the image has given way. It should be repaired.
	Mandalay ...	Taiktaw Monastery	In 1904, Mr. R. Grant-Brown, I.C.S., who was Superintendent of Gazetteer Revision, noted as follows on this monastery :— "The Taiktaw is one of the finest monasteries in Mandalay. The carving on it and the *kyaungs* surrounding it is bolder and belongs to an earlier and, to my mind, a better, style than that of the Golden and Myadaung Monasteries. I think something should be done to preserve this fine group of buildings. The central *kyaung* was the residence of the *Thathanabaing*, and the posts were taken from the Amarapura palace." It was built by King Mindôn in 1859, and was used under the Burmese *régime* as the official residence of the *Thathanabaing*. Its interior is heavily gilt. It appears to me that the following repairs are necessary :— (1) The carvings, which have fallen down from the roofs, are piled up in the south-eastern corner of the building. They should be refixed in their original position wherever possible, and those in position should be made firm. (2) The fifth, sixth, and seventh roofs and the *dubika* spire of the *pyatthat* should be repaired and made water-tight. (3) The steps should be made water-tight. (4) The wooden flooring should be repaired. (5) The low battlemented parapet wall on the ground floor should be repaired.
8	Mandalay ...	Man-Aung-Yadana Pagoda.	Built by King Thibaw, in 1881, after the model of the Kuthodaw Pagoda at the foot of the Mandalay hill. The King is known in Burmese history as the "Builder of the Man-aung-Yadana Pagoda." Both its historical and architectural interest lies in its being the shrine built by the last king of the Burmese race, and in its constituting the last link in the long series of religious edifices marking the sites of the capitals of Burma.
9	Sagaing ...	Tomb	King Nyaungyan Mindaya was the second son of King Hanthawadi Sinbyu Yin, and was the Founder of the Nyaungyan dynasty, which reigned at Ava from 1599 to 1751 A.D. He died in the year 1605 on his way back from the Shan States. His remains were brought to Ava for burial.
10	Do. ...	Do.	Chief Queen of Nyaungyan Mindaya who died in the same year, and was buried by the side of her husband. The site of each tomb is now marked by a mound of *débris* within the precincts of the Sandamani Pagoda at Ava. The *débris* should be carefully removed, and a brick *pyatthat* with multiple roofs like those at Mandalay and Amarapura should be built over each in memory of these two personages, who played an important rôle in the history of Burma.
11	Mandalay ...	Sangyaung Monastery.	Built, in 1859, by King Mindôn with materials obtained by dismantling a royal summer-house at Amarapura, and assigned to the Sangyaung Sadaw for his residence. This monk was the King's Preceptor and had expected, in accordance with custom, to be appointed *Thathanabaing* on the accession of his disciple to the Throne; but that high office was conferred on U Nyeyya, the Preceptor of the Chief Queen. In order to console him in his keen disappointment, a special *kyaung*, which was unrivalled in splendour, and, in its wealth of carving and gilding, was erected under Royal command, and was dedicated to the Sangyaung Sadaw for his residence.

APPENDIX B—concluded.

Works of Archæological, Historical, or Architectural interest, proposed by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, to be maintained by Government (1908-09).

Serial No.	District.	Name of work.	Remarks by Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
1	2	3	4
			This structure has a most gorgeous interior, which is a mass of brilliant gilding from top to bottom. As unstinted labour and expense were spent on it, as a mark of respect and gratitude, it is one of the finest buildings of its kind at Mandalay. Unfortunately, it is not in a good state of preservation and a mint of money would be required to restore it thoroughly. For the present, the following items may be attended to by the Public Works Department :— (i) To make the roof water-tight. (ii) To make the flooring firmer. (iii) To replace the rotten supports and posts as far as possible. (iv) To cut down the trees, whose branches hang over the building. (v) To have the building, flooring, and posts earth-oiled periodically. What is required is to arrest the further decay of the building, and to preserve, as long as possible, a characteristic and magnificent specimen of Burmese wooden architecture, which reached its highest water-mark in the days of King Mindôn.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on Archæological works during 1908-09.

No.	Work.	Sanctioned estimate for work.	Expenditure incurred during year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	MANDALAY DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Constructing an Archæological office with out-houses, Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.	12,088	881	Work at a standstill for lack of funds.
2	Architectural Survey of the Palace, Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.	2,000	1,305	Work in progress.
3	Annual repairs to *Pyatthats* on walls of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.	2,000	1,913	
4	Annual repairs to Shwenandaw *Kyaung*, Mandalay ...	100	100	
5	Annual repairs to Salin Monastery, Mandalay ...	100	100	
6	Annual repairs to the remains of Atumashi *Kyaung*, Mandalay.	100	100	
7	Annual repairs to Thudama *Kyaung*, Mandalay ...	100	99	
8	Annual repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura.	100	100	Completed.
9	Special repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura.	15	15	
10	Special repairs to Pangôn and Shwedaik, Amarapura	100	100	
11	Special repairs to Pangôn and Shwedaik, Amarapura	27	27	
12	Annual repairs to Tawyagyaung Pagoda, Mandalay ..	100	100	
13	Clearing the jungle around the Pagodas at Tagaung, Ruby Mines District.	240	240	
14	Wages and clothing of six Police constables guarding the Palace Buildings at Mandalay.	2,650	2,648	
15	Special repairs to brick platforms, tanks, and water channels in South Palace garden, and to the remains of stockade posts of Mandalay Palace.	5,259	2,154	Work at a standstill for lack of funds.
	Total ...	24,979	9,882	
	SHWEBO DIVISION.			
16	Erecting a masonry shed for Inscription stones near Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing.	5,513	...	Estimate recently sanctioned.
17	Protecting Pôndawpaya from the annual flood of the Irrawaddy.	669	669	Completed.
18	Annual repairs to Ôkkyaung at Ava	75	75	
19	Annual repairs to Mingun Bell Tazaung, Mingun ...	50	50	
20	Annual repairs to Tupayôn Pagoda, Sagaing ...	75	75	
21	Annual repairs to Sinbyumè Pagoda, Sagaing District	100	100	
22	Annual repairs to Pôndaw Paya, Sagaing District ...	50	46	
	Total ...	6,532	1,015	
	Carried over ...	31,511	10,897	

APPENDIX C—concluded.

Statement showing Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on Archæological works during 1908-09—(Paragraph 21).

No.	Work.	Sanctioned estimate for work.	Expenditure incurred during year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	31,511	10,897	
	PAKÔKKÛ DIVISION.			
23	Special repairs to Mingalazedi Pagoda, Pagan ...	9,809	628	Unexpended balance spent this year.
24	Remedying defects in the Nanpaya Pagoda, Pagan ...	8,456	1,575	Work not completed. It was stopped in June 1908 for want of funds.
25	Special repairs to the first Petleik Pagoda, Pagan ...	9,118	163	Estimate sanctioned two years back. Work completed.
26	Annual repairs to the Pagodas at Pagan ...	2,098	2,096	
27	Special repairs to Pagodas at Pagan damaged by abnormal rains lasting a fortnight.	1,278	18	Estimate recently sanctioned.
	Total ...	30,759	4,480	
	HANTHAWADDY DIVISION.			
28	Maintenance and annual repairs to the Old Portuguese Church, Syriam.	239	239	
	Total ..	239	239	
	THARRAWADDY DIVISION.			
29	Conservation of Bèbê Pagoda, Prome District ..	496	42	
30	Conservation of Lemyethna Pagoda, Prome District ...	1,050	166	
31	Conservation of Bawbawgyi Pagoda, Prome District ...	5,699	2,011	
	Total ...	7,245	2,219	
	PEGU DIVISION.			
32	Removing the "Pillars of Victory" in the compound of the Court-house, Pegu.	424	424	
33	Annual repairs to Pâli Stone Shed, Pegu ...	39	23	
	Total ...	463	447	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	70,217	18,282	

APPENDIX D.

Cost of the Archæological Survey, Burma, under the main heads of the Budget for 1908-09.

Main heads of Budget.	Provision in Budget for 1908-09.	Actual expenditure in 1908-09.	Balance remaining on 31st March 1909.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Salaries.				
Officer.				
Superintendent, Archæological Survey ...	7,800	8,779 0 6	.....	Excess is due to the absence, on three months' privilege leave, of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
Establishment.				
Architectural Surveyor	1,800	1,800 0 0	.....	
Clerks (three)	2,400	2,536 1 7	.....	Excess is due to the bonus of one week's pay granted to all permanent Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 per month, on account of the jubilee of the assumption of the Government of India by the British Crown.
Draughtsman	600	611 4 8	.....	
Servants (four)	504	513 7 8	.....	
Allowances.				
Travelling allowance of Superintendent, Archæological Survey.	2,000	982 12 2	1,017 3 10	
Establishment	1,700	1,210 13 9	489 2 3	
Supplies and Services.				
Cost of chemicals	800	620 8 0	1,379 8 0	
Purchase of photographs	1,200 } 2,000			
Preservation of archæological remains ...	800	470 0 0	330 0 0	
Mandalay and Pagan Museums ...	600	60 0 0	540 0 0	
Contingencies.				
Postage charges	80	80 4 0	.....	
Telegram charges	30	0 6 0	29 10 0	
Purchase of books and periodicals ...	300	171 5 0	128 11 0	
Rents, rates and taxes	1,920	960 0 0	960 0 0	
Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	1,966	2,282 12 3	.....	
Total ...	24,500	21,078 11 7	3,421 4 5	
Deduct probable savings ...	400			
	24,100	.....	.....	

APPENDIX E.

(a) *List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey, Burma, during the year* 1908-09.

Serial No.	Description of drawings.	Scale.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Drawings of the Palace Buildings, Mandalay.	Ft. in.		
118*	Plan of Wèbet Myenanzaung	10 = 1		
119	Section of Wèbet Myenanzaung	8 = 1		
120	Plan of Yabet Myenanzaung	10 = 1		
121	Section of Yabet Myenanzaung	8 = 1		
122	Plan of Ashe Samôk	10 = 1		
123	Section of Ashe Samôk	8 = 1		
124	Plan of Myenan Pyatthattawgyi	10 = 1		
125	Plan of Zedawunzaung Sanu	10 = 1		
126	Section of Zedawunzaung Sanu	8 = 1		
127	Plan of Zedawunzaung	10 = 1		
128	Section of Zedawunzaung	8 = 1		
129	Plan of Byèdaik Sanu	8 = 1		
130	Section of Byèdaik Sanu	8 = 1		
131	Plan of Lethazaung Sanu	8 = 1		
132	Section of Lethazaung Sanu	8 = 1		
133	Plan of Baungdawzaung Sanu...	8 = 1		
134	Section of Baungdawzaung Sanu	8 = 1		
135	Plan of Baungdawzaung	10 = 1		
136	Section of Baungdawzaung	8 = 1		
137	Plan of Lapetyezaung	10 = 1		
138	Section of Lapetyezaung	8 = 1		
139	Plan of Shwedaik	10 = 1		
140	Section of Shwedaik	8 = 1		
141	Plan of the building now used as Museum ..	10 = 1		
142	Plan of Pangôn Ôktaik	10 = 1		
143	Plan of Myaukpet Yezetcha Pyatthat	10 = 1		
144	Section of Myaukpet Yezetcha Pyatthat	10 = 1		
145	Plan of Shwenandawgale	10 = 1		
146	Plan of Hman-nan Sanu	8 = 1		
147	Section of Hman-nan Sanu	8 = 1		
148	Plan of Sinbyumayin Asaung	8 = 1		
149	Section of Sinbyumayin Asaung	10 = 1		
150	Plan of Tabindaingzaung	8 = 1		
151	Section of Tabindaingzaung	10 = 1		
152	Plan of Chief Queen's compartments	8 = 1		
153	Section of Chief Queen's compartments	10 = 1		
154	Plan of Sanu to west of Hman-nan	10 = 1		
155	Section of Sanu to west of Hman-nan	10 = 1		
156	Plan of Mèdawzaung	8 = 1		
157	Section of Mèdawzaung	8 = 1		
158	Plan of Theatre Hall	8 = 1		
159	Section of Theatre Hall	10 = 1		
160	Plan of Hnamadawzaung	8 = 1		
161	Section of Hnamadawzaung	10 = 1		
162	Plan of Myauksamôk	8 = 1		
163	Section of Myauksamôk	10 = 1		
164	Plan of Taung Samôk	8 = 1		
165	Section of Taung Samôk	10 = 1		
166	Plan of Anaukzedawunzaungdaw	8 = 1		
167	Section of Anaukzedawunzaungdaw	10 = 1		
168	Plan of Anauk Samôk	8 = 1		
169	Section of Anauk Samôk	10 = 1		
170	Plan of Wèbet Anaukzedawunzaung	8 = 1		
171	Section of Wèbet Anaukzedawunzaung	10 = 1		
172	Plan of Yabet Anaukzedawunzaung	8 = 1		
173	Section of Yabet Anaukzedawunzaung	2 = 1		
174	Elevation of Throne in the Zedawunzaung ...	2 = 1		
175 to 177	Elevation of doors in the Zedawunzaung	2 = 1		
178 to 180	Elevation of doors in the Baungdawzaung ...	2 = 1		
181	Elevation of Throne in the Hman-nandaw... ...	2 = 1		
182 & 183	Elevation of doors in the Hman-nandaw	2 = 1		
184 & 185	East and west elevations of the Lily Throne in Anauk-zedawunzaung.	2 = 1		

* Numbering continued from previous report.

APPENDIX E—concluded.

(b) List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey, Burma, during the year 1908-09.

Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
610*	Gold image of Buddha found at the Pannyodaung ...	6½ inches by 4⅜ inches ...	Old Prome.	
611	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
612	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
613	Gold images of Buddha found at the Pannyodaung ...	8⅛ inches by 6⅛ inches ...	Do.	
614	Kanbauk *natsin* (*nat* shrine)	Do. ...	Do.	
615	Figure of *nat* in Kanbauk *natsin*	6⅛ inches by 4⅜ inches ...	Do.	
616	Sinbyugan *natsin* (*nat* shrine)	8⅛ inches by 6⅛ inches ...	Do.	
617	Figure of Sinbyugan *nat* mounted on an elephant ...	Do. ...	Do.	
618	East Zegu Pagoda	Do. ...	Do.	
619	Stone sculpture found in the East Zegu Pagoda ...	Do. ...	Do.	
620	Stone sculpture found at Pogaungkan	Do. ...	Do.	
621	Stone sculpture found at Pokungon	Do. ...	Do.	
622	Stone sculpture found at Bawbawgyi Pagoda ...	Do. ...	Do.	
623	Site of the tomb of Peikthano Princess	Do. ...	Do.	
624	Excavation site at Thaungbyegôn	Do. ...	Do.	
625	Excavation site at Thaungbyegôn	Do. ...	Do.	
626	Stone sculpture found at Thaungbyegôn	Do. ...	Do.	
627	Excavation site at Zegu	Do. ...	Do.	
628	Stone inscription near the District Court House ...	Do. ...	Prome.	
629	Image of Rishi Kapila	Do. ...	Amarapura.	
630	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda after repairs ...	Do. ...	Do.	
631	Porch of Kyauktawgyi pagoda after repairs ...	Do. ...	Do.	
632	Settawya Pagoda	Do. ...	Mingun.	
633	*Tasaung* over the *Mingun* bell	Do. ...	Do.	
634	Tupayôn Pagoda after repairs	Do. ...	Sagaing.	
635	Sudaungbye Pagoda, Kinda wier	Do. ...	Myittha.	
636	Kyimè Pagoda, Kumè	Do. ...	Do.	
637	Cave temple on the Palace site, Maingmaw ...	6⅛ inches by 4⅜ inches...	Do.	
638	View of the Palace site, Maingmaw	Do. ...	Do.	
639	Shwezedi Pagoda, Pinlè	Do. ...	Do.	
640	Stone inscription found at Kangôn Pagoda ...	8⅛ inches by 6⅛ inches ...	Mandalay.	
641	Brass image of Buddha found at Kangôn Pagoda ...	6⅛ inches by 4⅜ inches ...	Do.	
642	View of South Garden, Mandalay Palace ...	8⅛ inches by 6⅛ inches ...	Do.	
643	View of South Garden, Mandalay Palace ...	Do. ...	Do.	
644	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Image of Buddha.	6½ inches by 4⅜ inches ...	Pagan.	
645	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Image of Buddha (*headless*).	Do. ...	Do.	
646	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Figure in Chinese Military dress.	Do. ...	Do.	
647	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Tea set ...	Do. ...	Do.	
648	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Earthenware pot.	Do. ...	Do.	
649	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Relic casket...	Do. ...	Do.	
650	Chinese exhibit in the Pagan Museum—Copper bowl...	Do. ...	Do.	
651 to 658	Arakanese coins	Do. ...	.....	Presented to the Phayre Museum by Maung Kyaw U, Judicial Myoôk.
659 to 750	Enamelled plaques on the walls of the Ananda Pagoda	Do. ...	Pagan.	

* Numbering continued from previous report.

APPENDIX F.

List of publications issued during the year 1908-09.

Report on Archæological Work in Burma for the year 1908-09.

APPENDIX G.

List of inscriptions, copper plates, coins, seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of.

Maung Pe, my Head Burmese Writer, procured estampages of stone inscriptions from the following localities :—

	Stone inscriptions.
Sagaing	44
Myingyan	6
Total	50

APPENDIX H.

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Reports of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street. Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, London, W.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenchaften Zu Göttingen, Göttingen.
Kgl. Preussische Akadamie der Wissenchaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse 120, Berlin

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
British School, c/o His Excellency the British Ambassador, British Embassy, Rome.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.
Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, The Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
University Library, Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

APPENDIX H—continue

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Reports of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*concluded.*

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.
North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
* Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Archæological Museum, Muttra.

* Director-General's Report, Part II.

APPENDIX H—concluded.

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Reports of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, are regularly supplied

II.—INDIA—*concluded.*

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

HYDERABAD.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

RAJPUTANA.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

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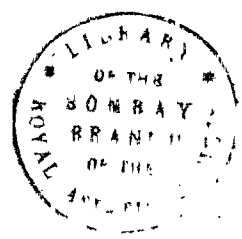
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